ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

STEAMER CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN AME-

RICAN AFFAIRS. Arrival of Two Overland Mails from

INDIA AND CHINA. ABDICATION OF DON CARLOS.

PROSPECTS OF A BAD HARVEST IN G. BRITAIN.

ADVANCE IN CORN.

NEW SLAVE CONVENTION.

Maynooth Bill in the House of Lords. dec. die. die. die

The Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston one o'clock Thursday afterno

She left Liverpool on the 4th inst. and brings London and Liverpsol papers to that date.

The cotton market was more depressed and prices had fallen off an eighth of a penny a pound on This decline is the most important piece of intel-

ligence brought by this steamer. In all other points of view the news is of very little interest to the ge-There are, however, several developments made

n the French papers relative to the English and

French intrigues in Texas and Mexico, which are The money market was in a healthy state, and good paper readily discounted at 21 to 1 per cent.

The protracted winter, and the unseasonable spring, had caused the corn trade to "look up." In the West India staples of sugar, coffee and cocoa, there had been a good deal of business

All apprehension of hostile collision, arising out of

done, and prices had revived.

the Oregon question, had disappeared.

The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th of May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, 21st. The supporters of the measure mustered 319, its opponents 196—majority 133.

There was a great repeal Levee at Dublin on the

30th May, at which were present O'Connell, Steele, and all the leading repealers. The American Provision market continues in a

healthy state. The demand was fully equal to the import, and every day increases the popularity of the provisions from the Western World.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son, is the most striking event in continental news which

The steamship Great Britain is expected in th Mersey on the 3d of July, and will leave Liverpool for New York on the 26th. She continues as heretofore, to excite great interest in the Thames.

There was a "screw loose" between France and her new ally, the Emperor of Morocco. The latter had repudiated the treaty which was the French officially endeavored to overreach his Moorish Majesty, by the surreptitious introduction of a clause which, gave better terms to France than

few weeks ago of the horrible piracy on the coast of Africa, is confirmed by the English papers.

Some American hops, recently introduced, sold at 60s. for exportation, and were superior to former im-

The annual ball in favor of the Polish exiles, is fixed to take place in London on the 13th of June.

The Belgian Government have conceded to Mr. Richards and others, the right of making and holding for 90 years the railways in West Flanders.

Of the population of Ireland, eighty-one per cent. are Roman Catholics, eleven per cent. Episcopalians and the remaining eight per cent. Dissenters.

are Roman Catholics, eleven per cent. Episcopalians and the remaining eight per cent. Dissenters.

It is rumored that the parliamentary session will close about the middle of July, and that her Majesty desires that such should be the case.

The poor of Prussia are said to be suffering from the long and severe winter. The King has purchased a quantity of potatoes for them.

Bronze works of art, by a recent treasury order, may now be admitted at a duty of one per cent., instead of, as formerly, at 30 per cent ad valorem.

For the recent state ball at Buckingham Palace, upwards of 2000 invitations were issued—the greatet number which has attended any ball during the Queen's reign.

It is stated that the British trade at Shanghai, in China, during the last year, amounted to nearly one million sterling, in a barter of silks and tea for manufactures.

Brussels carpets are now being manufactured by steam power, which will cause, of course, a reduction in the price. The poor handloom weavers will be the only sufferers.

M. Arago, in giving an account of his recent experiment with the electrical telegraph, estimates the rapidity of transmission at the rate of 32,000 leagues per hour.

The Presse complains that certain English specu-

rapidity of transmission at the rate of 32,000 leagues per hour.

The Presse complains that certain English speculators have monopolized all the eggs in the Pas de Calais, and in Flanders, in order to supply the London market with their new-laid article.

The British post office financial accounts, just published, show that the revenue derived from the penny postage exceeded in 1844 the amount of the previous year by £84,000. The nett revenue of the last year was £719,957.

Mr. Hut has put a notice of motion on the books of the House of Commons, to the effect that the course pursued by Great Britain, since 1814, relative to the slave trade, has not mitigated the traffic or its horrors.

course pursued by Great Britain, since 1814, relative to the slave trade, has not mitigated the traffic or its horrors.

The Customs have decreed that goods imported into England on which no duty is paid, may be exported on free docket Formerly, the owners had to enter into a bond for the export, double the value of the duty on the goods.

The exhibition of the productions of national industry at Vienna took place on the 16th ult. About 1600 individuals have aiready forwarded their articles. A deputation from Lloyd's, in Trieste, has aiready arrived.

The Mannheim Journal states that immense quantities of goods are daily unshipped at the Rhenish and Maine ports, after having been long detained (in consequence of the severity of the winter) in Datch and Belgian ones.

The Diet of Sweden has responded to the appeal of the King, in such a manner as to secure the abolition of slavery in the island of St. Bartholomew, in voting 10,000 piastres yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island, and compensating the loss of their masters.

The German papers state that preparations are making at Coburg for the reception of Queen Victoria, who will visit that place and the court of Berlin, in the course of the summer.

The Russian government is about to authorise the sale of Circassian children, principally for purposes of prostitution, to the Turks.

Lord Castlereagh has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Cautty Down to the great dismay and

Lord Castlereagh has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County Down, to the great dismay and indignation of the Downshire family.

Poland is still in a disturbed state; at Warsaw the prisons are daily increasing the number of their victims. The danger of correspondence by letters is greatly augmented.

On Friday, the 30th ultimo, the anniversary of the imprisonment of the "martyrs" was a grand day in Ireland.

carried on.

The London Times says—"We understand that the proposed treaty with Brazil has been aban-

doned."

The House of Lords has passed the Heavyside divorce bill. The lady in this case is the cher anne of Dr. Lardner.

Seventy foreigners arrived in the Thames on the 26th ultimo, from Antwerp, who are on the point of emigrating to the United States.

The celebrated marine artist, Huggins, died in London a few days ago, much respected.

The general report of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts is favorable.

manufacturing districts is favorable.

As the Cambria was about to sail for Boston, on the 20th ultimo. Forrester, the well knnown London police officer, presented himself on board, to apprehend a man who had absconded from Amsterdam with 40,000 florins; his name is Johan Carl Gorgas, a native of Berlin; unfortunately, however, there is no existing treaty with the Netherlands for giving up criminals, and Forrester has no warrant for his capture, as he had committed no offence in England, and the Dutch Consul, who was present, declined to guarantee the officer from the legal consequences of the arrest—so that the fugitive escaped with his booty.

The news from Switzerland marks the presence

The Queen's VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Queen received an address last week, at Buckingham Palace, from the Lord Mayor and corporation of the city of Dublin, soliciting her Majesty to visit Ireland. After reading and presenting the address, the Lord Mayor kneeling, received a copy of the Queen's answer, and had the honor of kissing her hands. The answer was merely formal, and means nothing. It appears to be understood and settled, that the royal visit to Ireland will not take place this year.

VISIT OF HER MAISSIY TO GREMANY.—We are

Ireland will not take place this year.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO GERMANY.—We are enabled to announce, upon authority on which we place every reliance, that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, contemplate a visit to Germany during the ensuing summer. We understand that the Court will leave England early in August; and that, as at present arranged, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort will pay a visit of six days' duration to their Royal relatives at Gotha, and a further six days at Coburg. Active preparations are already in progress for the reception of the Royal party, both at the Palace and at the Theatre of Gotha. We believe the visit of Her Majesty and Prince Albert to Paris, (if it has ever been contemplated,) will not take place during the present summer.—Morning Post.

Danish Possessions in India.—The Copenhagen

Post.

Danish Possessions in India.—The Copenhagen Journal of the 17th ult., publishes the text of a convention, concluded at Calcutta on the 2nd of last February, relative to the sale of the Danish possessions in India. The possessions sold are the town of Tranquebar and its districts, on the coast of Coromandel; Serampore, in Bengal; a territory in Balassore, and all the royal domains in those possessions. The price of the sale is 14 millions of rupees.

Physics in the Memorre and a Accounts from

and the brig's main gaff, maintopgallant mast, &c.

Woollen Manufactures and Wool.—Returns upon this subject have been issued by order of the House of Commons. It appears that the declared value of the British woollen manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1844 was £8,204,936, of which £2,444,759 worth was exported to the United States of America. During the same year 65,079,524 lbs. of sheep and lambs wool, foreign and colonial, were imported into the United Kingdom; of which 1,924,826 lbs. were re-exported from the United Kingdom, chiefly to Belgium. Of British sheep and lambs' wool, 8,947,619 lbs. were exported to foreign countries; and 8,271,906 lbs. of British woollen and worsted yara, including yarn of wool or worsted, mixed with other materials. There were also imported into the United Kingdom 635,357 lbs. (of which 47,848 lbs. were re-exported) of alpaca and llama wool; and 1,290,771 lbs. of mohair, or goats' wool, of which 97,529 lbs. were re-exported.

New York Packet Shirs, &c.—The long prevalence of easterly winds prevented our receiving any but one later date, (that of the of the 1st May, by the Southerner, Capt. Palmer, on the 24th ultimo,) but one later date, (that of the of the 1st May, by the Southerner, Capt. Palmer, on the 24th ultimo, until the arrival of the Hibernia steamer on the 31st which excellent vessel, from having met with larg quantities of ice floating in the Atlantic, was her self rather longer on her voyage than usual. She was most anxiously expected, and we have seldon witnessed more entire satisfaction than wear

The New Stave Convention.—The new convention between the governments of France and England, and which has been signed by both parties, and the ratifications of which will be exchanged in a few days, is to the following effect: The preamble of the new treaty sets forth that the Queen of England and the King of France, (the parties most deeply bound to the execution of thisduty, from their superior naval resources,) deeming that the treaties of 1831 and 1833 have produced all the effect they were capable of, are desirous of forming another compact suited to the present emergency, in order more effectually to repress the slave trade. They have according drawn up the present treaty, to endure for ten years, unless, at a period to be appointed (which will probably be towards the fifth year,) their mutual efforts should have proved insufficient and unsatisfactory. It is therefore arranged that France shall keep on the Western coast of Africa a fleet, consisting half of steamers and half of railing ships, the naval force employed by England will be of the same character, calibre and amount, exercising simultaneously due vigilance on the flags of their respective nations. Acting in concert for this object, each may visit the stations occupied by the other, when convenient, negotiating treaties with the native princes and chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade only, and bearing jointly the expenses of presents, &c., upon the conclusion of such treaties. Should the use of force by land or sea become necessary, in the execution of the object in view, neither shall have recourse thereto without the sanction of the other. Notice will be given when the operation of this convention is about to commence, and from the following three months the right of mutual search must cease. The convention is signed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duc de Broglio, the Count de St. Aulaire, and Dr. Lushington.

Use of the Electrical Telegraph.—A seafaring man, named Lane, who cloped with a young

Use of the Electrical Telegraph.—A seafaring man, named Lane, who eloped with a young
woman, whose personal charms are described as
considerable, from the roof of her parents, the fugitives carrying with them £37, the property of the
girl's parents, were arrested last week, in consequence of a description of their persons having been
forwarded by the electrical telegraph on the South
Western Railway. The officer was in attendance
at the terminus, before the parties alighted from the
train.

much more will be imported from the United States at present.

Parliamentary.—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st. These three nights of protracted discussion evolved nothing new. The old threadbare arguments were furbished up again, but having lost the charm of novelty, the infliction was necessarily soporific. The dissentients out of doors boasted of the impression they had made on wavering members, and so confidently was this belief encouraged, that many persons were prepared to see the stulitiying process of first supporting, and then opposing, the same measure in different stages of itsprogression, carried out by some of the frightened representatives of the people. But these exhibitions of weakness and irresolution, letting "I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat I' the adage," were only confirmed by two or three individuals of little mark or capacity. The supporters of the measure mustered 319, its opponents 186—majority 133. The number of votes on the second, as compared with the third reading, was nearly the same—503 on the former, 505 on the last occasion. Indeed, considering the stir which the anti-Maynooth men have made out of doors, their success has been very disproportionate to their noise. Public opinion, that omnipotent power, which makes and unmakes Ministers of State, does, occasionally, like a tornado, sweep everything before it. In such cases it is irresistible. But then it must be called into action upon some point on which the national pulse beats high; a sense of injury, a feeling of insult, for instance, or any other of the thousand-and-one sensations or sympathies, respecting which, individuals, like nations, are often thin-skinned. To give an extra

that the people have not the best of the bargain. The bill has been launched into the House of Lords, and the Duke of Wellington, superseding the recognized representative of the Government there, Lord Stanley, is its nurse. The object of the substitution is supparent. The duke has a charm or power over the nobility which no other peer possesses: and while the influence is freely conceded on the one hand, it is judiciously exercised on the other.

The noble duke moved the second reading of the Maynooth Grant Bill on Monday night, in the House of Lords, in a speech characterised by much originality. His grace conceives that, as the majesty of England had been vindicated by the State trials last year, the Government ought to concede this grant, lest the Repeal faction should say they were tyrannical. He was interrupted by his grace of Newcastle, who asked if he had obtained the Queen's permission to make the motion.

An amendment, for a committee of inquiry into the character of the education given at Maynooth, was moved by Lord Roden, who, together with the Bishop of London, strenuously opposed the grant—and the debate, after being prolonged to one o'clock, was then adjourned. It was resumed on the night of the 3d instant, and continued.

Hydro-Electrical Machine.—An extraordinary tread algorithms and the power of the stream of the completed for the stream of the stream of the sum of the stream of the sum of the completed for the debate, making the sum of the completed for the debate, making the sum of the completed for the debate, making the sum of the completed for the debate and making the sum of the completed for the debate, making the sum of the completed for the debate, making the sum of the completed for the debate, making the sum of the completed for the debate, making the sum of the completed for the debate, after being prolonged to one of clock, was then adjourned.

until the arrival of the fibernis steamer on the flar, which excellent vessel, from baring met with surgent and the proposed at the pacific nature of the Atlantic, was brew with most antonsely expected, and we have sall of the early and the present at the pacific nature of the news she brought per sply her were conveyed to the North and South American Golfe-house, and Loyd's, London, by the express train, on Sautrday night; but her news was when, as will be seen in our reports of the Monday and the seen of the control and the expense train, on Sautrday night; but her news was when, as will be seen in our reports of the Monday and the seen in control and the seen of the control and the seen of the seed and the seen of the control and the seen of the control and the seen of the control and the seen of the seed and the seen of the seed and the seen of the seed and the seed and the seen of the seed and the

which were fitted up and prepared in the usual style of regal splendor. The whole of the rooms were opened for the reception, with the exception of the yellow drawing room, in which apartment the Queen received the royal family. At 10 o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert left the yellow drawing room accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the royal suite. On leaving the yellow drawing room, the royal party entered the grand saloon, which, together with the ball room, which opens en suite, was filled with company, with the exception of a small passage in the centre of both apartments. The lord chamberlain, the lord steward, and the vice-chamberlain, conducted her Majesty and her illustrious Consort down the avenue formed by the company, her Majesty and his Royal Highness graciously acknowledging the obeisance of their distinguished guests as they passed slowly to the end of the ball room, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal family, having walked to the end of the ball room, returned to the centre of the apartment, and took their seats in a recess prepared for the august circle. The Queen then signified her commands to the lord chamberlain that a quadrille should be formed; and her Majesty, quitting her station, joined the quadrille, and opened the ball with Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer, Prince Albert and the Countess Dietrichstein, the Austrian Arabassadress, formed the opposite couple. Other quadrilles and waltzes followed. Soon after 10 o'clock dancing commenced in the throne room, which was also fitted up as a ball room. The band of Monsieur Julien and Herr Krenig was stationed in an orchestra within the throne alcove. At eleven o'clock her Majesty was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward from the ball room to the throne room, Julien and Kennig's band playing the national anthem on her Majesty's entrance. The Stop polka, the Bohemian polka, and "Les pas de Fleurs," were also danced in this

princely gature of the entertainment.

American Curiosities.—There was exhibited on one of the stalls of the Anti-Corn Law Bazaar, held recently in Covent Garden Theatre, a pair of silver knee buckles, worn by Dr. Franklin; and a silver stock buckle, worn by General Washington. They belonged to the late George Hammond, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool. On the Leeds stall were two autograph letters of General Washington, a copy of one of which we subjoin:—

"Sir—The applications for liberty to go to the lines are so frequent, that they cause much trouble. You will, therefore, sir, grant passes to such as you may think proper; at the same time I would recommend to you, that the officer who will attend upon these occasions be a person of sense, and one who will carefully attend to the conversation of those who meet on the lines.

"I am, sir, your most H. St., G. Washington."

Anglo-American Affairs.

the conversation of those who meet on the lines.

"I am, sir, your most H. St., G. Washington."

"Cambridge, 17th Dec. 1775."

Anglo-American Affairs.

[From London Times, May 24.]

One important circumstance, which must ere long be determined and made known to the world in one way or the other, will throw considerable light on the real policy and the intentions of the Cabinet of Washington.—According to the practice and constitution of the United States, the next ordinary session of Congress will not begin until the first Monday in December; and if Mr. Polk should be minded to correct the effect of his unlucky inaugural address by a sincere attempt at a settlement of the Oregon question, the summer will afford him an invaluable interval for negotiation, and he will carefully avoid convening the legislative bodies before the usual time of their meeting. But on the other hand, the President is expressly armed with a power of convoking both Houses, or either of them, on extraordinary occasions; and if the Government be resolved to throw aside the dilatory expedient of negotiation, and actively to pursue the course which Mr. Polk thought fit to amounce upon the very threshold of the Capitol, it can scarcely be doubted that such an occasion is sufficiently extraordinary to demand the assistance of the Legislature. Upon this point, then, we may fairly rest for the present our judgment and our expectations of the policy of the American Government. The Executive power is, we doubt not, strong enough to restrain any cbullitions of national feeling, which could only disturb the internal tranquillity of the States; and at the same time it is incumbent upon that branch of the Federal Government to carry forward negotiations tending to put an end to these controversies, with foreign powers. For all the purposes of a pacific adjustment of these difficulties, the Executive Government of America is amply sufficient. Nor can it be denied that the convocation of an extraordinary session of Congress would materially aggravate th

far more than it can gain by such acquisitions, purchased at the cost of the honor of the Union and the peace of the world.

Ireland.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal As sociation on Monday, the 26th, was very stormy, and threatens a rupture in the repeal ranks. Mr. O'Connell, after giving an account of his "demonstration" triumphs in the county Meath, proceeded to animadvert in strong terms on what he called the "atrocity" of the government education scheme; he styled it "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare," and expressed his determination to oppose it in every possible shape. His opposition to the measure goes much further than that of the Roman Catholic Bishops. When Mr. O'Connell had done, the association was addressed by M. J. Barry, a harrister, and Mr. Davies, of the Dublin Nation, who as the representatives of "Young Ireland," expressed themselves in favor of mixed education. This drew upon them the ire of Mr. O'Connell, who spoke bitterly of the importance which "Young Ireland" had so unwarrantly assumed. He was glad that that party had at last openly declared itself, and that they could now understand the dark mutterings which had been untered in other places. The rent for the two last weeks amounted to about £800.

The meeting of the Association on Monday, the 2nd instant, was presided over by the Lord Mayor of the city. The principal feature of the day's proceedings was the moving of an address, by O'Connell, to the Catholic Bishops and Clergy of the North and to the Repeal body generally, calling on them not to molest or insult the Orangemen should they parade on the 12th of July. The rent for the week amounted to £642 11s. 8d. The sums of £100 from Halifax, £20 from Sydney, and £8 from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, aided to swell the sum. The Tara, respecting which considerable preparations

Town, Van Dieman's Land, aided to swell the sum.

The Tara Demonstration.—The repeal meeting at Tara, respecting which considerable preparations had been made for some time previous, took place on Thursday, the 22d ult. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Ray, and others, heard mass at Tara at half-past 12 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy, parish priest of Kells, officiating. The accounts differ materially as to the numbers in attendance. The Freeman estimates those who took part in the demonstration at 200,000; but Saunders, the Evening Mail, and the anti-repeal papers, represent the attendance as meagre, not exceeding 5,000 or 6,000, and the whole affair a failure. Both parties agree in this—that the attendance and the enthusiasm were tar in arrear of the great meeting on the same spot in 1843.

Mr. O'Connell came forward to address the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He delivered one of those effective and peculiar addresses on the subject of Irish wrongs with which our readers have been long familiar.

At the banquet in the evening, for which 820 tickets were issued, Mr. O'Connell made another speech. He showed that Sir Robert Peel, omnipotent in the House of Commons on every other subject, was almost harmless as regarded Ireland. The question was, what would satisfy Ireland? Nothing short of repeal. He next proceeded to show how he had defeated Peel. When the late Government were in power, they had the inclination, but they had not the means, of serving Ireland. Peel came in with a majority of a hundred at his back, and by acting on his fears, they got more from him than they had been able to secure from the former government.

Dr. Cantwell, the Bishop of Meath, replied to the toast of the "Hierarchy of Ireland," proposed by Mr. O'Connell.

"The policy of Government, with regard to Ireland, is changed, and Ireland is grateful for the disposition it evinces. (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') The Government had intended some good measures, they have announced others, but are we, on that account, to relinqu

France.

The Paris papers of Monday, the 2d inst. are without interest, but we learn from private letters that the arrival in that capital of the treaty for the abolition of the slave trade, had absorbed public attention. The effect upon the Bourse was to give steadness to the funds. We learn that the form of instructions for officers acting under the treaty, has been settled, so that no obstacle stands in the way of its ratification.

structions for officers acting under the treaty, has been settled, so that no obstacle stands in the way of its ratification.

The Constitutionnel, while waiting for the treaty itself, nevertheless offers some observations. They are as follows:—

"We consider it to be perfectly useless to reproduce and refute the absurd declarations against the opposition in France with which the Times accompanies the publication of its news. The Times itself, which within the last two months has discoveried that France does not carry on the slave trade, that the treaties of 1831 and 1833 were both dangerous and inefficacious, that the Ashburton treaty affords much greater advantages, does not write a line that is not borrowed from the speeches and articles of the deputies and journals of the opposition in France. It consequently does homage to them at the same time and by the same blow. It is from their labors that it draws its eulogiums. As to its news, as we are unwilling to enter upon an examination of the treaty before its text is authentically made known to us, we shall only only say two words—the first is, that it deceives itself strangely in believing that a treaty, the execution of which requires a large interest, the strangely in believing that a treaty, the execution of which requires a large interest of expense, can be executed without the intervention of Parliament; the second is, that it would have done well had it explained itself in the direct attack which it is in contemplation to make against the American markets. We imagine that

often asserts that things are as it suspects them to be.

Germany.

Our accounts from Frankfort are to May 30th.

Those members of the Berlin Commercial Parliament who were opposed to the resolutions of the majority (referred to in recent communications), grounded their dissent on the conviction that high protective duties would not be advantageous to the dax-spinning trade, which, in their opinion, ought to be left to develope itself. Instead, therefore, of protective duties, they recommend a yearly premium on spinning machines during ten years. The amount, for the first seven years, of one rix-dollar per spindle in establishments where 5000 such machines were employed, and of two rix-dollars where from 5000 to 12,000 were at work. During the last two last weeks amounted to about £800.

The meeting of the Association on Monday, the 2nd instant, was presided over by the Lord Mayor of the city. The principal feature of the day's proceedings was the moving of an address, by O'Connell, to the Catholic Bishops and Clergy of the North and to the Repeal body generally, calling on them not to molest or insult the Orangemen should they parade on the 12th of July. The rent for the week amounted to £642 11s. 8d. The sums of £100 from Halifax, £20 from Sydney, and £3 from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, aided to swell the sum.

The Tara, respecting which considerable preparations and been made for some times processed in the preparations.—The repeal meeting at Tara, respecting which considerable preparations competition in the former was not much to be feared.

competition in the former was not mice to be reares, as the imports from foreign parts did not amount to the H40th part of the home production. With regard to the removal of the import duties on Bohemian and Hanoverian raw unbleached linens, it was asserted by some of the members that it was a necessary and advantageous one. This portion of the debate (including the resolutions of the majority as already given) was attended by thirty members of the commercial convention, and by six deputies from the Prussian government. The next questions were whether preference should be given to machine or hand yarms; whether it would be necessary to increase the flax machine-spinning establishments in the Zollveren; and whether German flax was suitable for machine-spinning. With reference to the first, it was unanimously decided that hand-spun yarns were only it for coarse and very fine linens. The other two questions were resolved affirmatively.

During the discussion on these points, the representative of Bielefield gave a long account of the decay of the Westphalian linen trade, particularly in the exports, and attributed it to the competition of the cheaper machine yarns. Until that competition arose, Westphalia, he stated, exported yarns alone to the yearly value of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of halers; the most prosperous perised being from 1833 to 1839, when there was a trading capital of 1,500,000 of rix dollars. During the last few years, however, the exports of yarns had dwindled down to the average value of only 300,000 thalers, and the linen trade to about 1,000,000. The same representative also drew a melancholy picture of the situation of the Westphalian spinners (whom he reckoned at 100,000,) and asserted that the weaving trades would be benefitted by the use of machine yarn, which would also, he maintained, bring the so-called Osnaburgh linens (woven out of coarse yarns) entirely into the hands of native weavers. This species of linens was in great demand in Spain and the West Indies, and the trade was at pr